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holy city in disguise he calculated the number at 70,000; Burton, in 1850, found the number reduced to 50,000. The author says a growth in tolerance among the Mohammedan sects is plainly evident, and this points to renewed unity among those races that hold the faith of Islam.

The narrative, absorbing in interest, is divided into three parts: the first describes the aspects of the social life and faith; the second, the journey to the holy city and the interesting ceremonies there, such as the compassing of the Ka'bah, the visit to Arafat, and the Day of Victims; the third section depicts various scenes in Mecca, phases of life there and religious institutions, such as the use of talismans and healing by faith. Mr. Sparroy, who was tutor to the children of the Shah of Persia over fifteen years, collaborated in preparing the book for the press and wrote the appendix, which discusses the condition of Islam in regard to slavery. The photographs were taken by the author—a proceeding by no means orthodox, and involving some personal risk.

**Aus Südwest-Afrika.** Blätter aus dem Tagebuche einer deutschen Frau, 1902-1904. 188 pp., and 24 half-tone Illustrations. Veit & Co., Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 3.50.)

These are bright sketches of life among the German pioneers and the natives in German Southwest Africa, with many allusions to the physical conditions of the country. The writer and her husband travelled over a large part of the central regions, where most of the German officials and immigrants are settled. She shows the vivid contrast between the sandy waste of the coastal zone and the mountainous interior, where the climate is inviting and the verdant valleys are beautiful. Life among the pioneer farmers is depicted, with its hardships and unexpected vicissitudes. The writer describes with pen and picture the achievements of some of these brave men and women who spread over bits of the wilderness the charm of utility and comfort. The pathos of their fate in the present Herero uprising, the tragic end of their twenty years of struggle, are, perhaps, nowhere else so feelingly emphasized.

**Die Zukunft Deutsch-Südwestafrikas.** Von Dr. Georg Hartmann. pp. 31. Mittler & Son, Berlin, 1904.

This colony, about a third larger than Germany, is, in the author's opinion, neither one of the best nor one of the least valuable of the steppe regions. In addition to its thirsty wastes, it has large areas adapted for cattle and sheep raising, and valleys where general farming is successfully pursued; and he points to Cape Colony, Algeria, Argentina, and Australia, all of which produce millions of live stock and great value in agricultural products under similar semi-arid conditions. The mineral resources of the colony are also very important. Dr. Hartmann believes that German Southwest Africa will richly pay for development, and that Germany may ultimately obtain from this source the wool which she so largely imports. He regards the two recent native uprisings as local phenomena, whose repetition may be prevented; and he thinks the next twenty years should see at least 10,000 to 15,000 families of German peasants, numbering 50,000 to 60,000 persons, settled in the colony and developing its agriculture and stock-raising.

**Lettres d'Afrique du Colonel Baron Lahure: Maroc et Sahara Occidental.** Préface par Edmond Picard. ix and 136 pp., portrait and 3 illustrations after water-colors by the author. Oscar Lamberty, Brussels, 1905.

Col. Lahure, an officer in the Belgian army, wrote these letters while on a Gov-